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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	NEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/003,675	10/31/2001	Thomas D. Hanan	A1023	5322		
3521.9 7590 10/20/2008 WESTERN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. ATTN: LESLEY NING			EXAM	EXAMINER		
			POPHAM,	POPHAM, JETTREY D		
20511 LAKE F E-118G	OREST DR.	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
LAKE FORES	T, CA 92630	2437	2437			
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
			10/20/2008	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)			
10/003,675	HANAN, THOMAS D.			
Examiner	Art Unit			
JEFFREY D. POPHAM	2437			

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS.

- WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
- after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

 Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any

earned	patent term	adjustment.	See 37	CFR	1./04(b).

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Remarks

Claims 1-5 and 9 are pending.

Response to Arguments

 Applicant's arguments, see remarks, filed 7/7/2008, with respect to claims 1-5 have been fully considered and are persuasive in view of the IDS filed 7/15/2008. The rejection of claims 1-6 has been withdrawn.

Election/Restrictions

 Newly submitted claim 9 directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons:

Claims 1-5 are drawn to installation and use of an executable file and are classified in class 711, subclass 112, while claim 9 is drawn to accessing hidden storage and is classified in class 711, subclass 173.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claim 9 is withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 1 and 4 are objected to because of the following informalities:

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The preamble of claim 1 recites "A method for installing a mailbox file in a disk drive", however, the claim also states "a disk drive" at the end of the obtaining limitation and "a mailbox file" in the creating limitation. It appears as though these are supposed to be the same mailbox file and disk drive, and therefore, "a disk drive" should read "the disk drive" in the obtaining limitation and "a mailbox file" should read "the mailbox file" in the creating limitation. Claim 4 should be changed in a similar manner.

Appropriate correction is required.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Omum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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4. Claims 4-5 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-2 and 12-13 of U.S. Patent No. 7,415,571. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because there are only slight variations in wording, namely stating "executing the mailbox file" in the instant application while the patent states "performing a function characterized by contents of the mailbox file", and stating "host computer" in the instant application while the patent states "host computer operating system". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to execute the mailbox file because execution of the mailbox file is within the scope of performing a function characterized by contents of the mailbox file. It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide a command from the host computer instead of a host computer operating system in order to allow more applications, programs, and the like that have knowledge of the mailbox file to command the disk drive to execute it, instead of limiting the benefits of using such a mailbox file solely to the operating system.

Allowable Subject Matter

 Claims 1-5 would be allowable if the objections and rejections stated above are taken care of and claim 9 is canceled based on the restriction requirement.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The prior art teaches various methods of executing functions within a disk drive (such functions including encryption, compression, and the like) as well as installing files

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using access keys from a key server. What the prior art fails to teach is a mailbox file executable/executed under control of the disk drive in response to a command from a host referencing the host interface addressable location of the mailbox file.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEFFREY D. POPHAM whose telephone number is (571)272-7215. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571)272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jeffrey D Popham Examiner Art Unit 2437

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